

THE BARTON COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

WILL E. STOKES,
Editor and Proprietor,
(Office in Opera Block)
GREAT BEND, KANSAS.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH.
One year.....\$1.50
Six months......75
Three months......35

Advertisements or communications, to obtain in the DEMOCRAT, must be handed in by the publisher, at the very latest.

THE man who is always slow to express an opinion might economize somewhat and send it by freight.

WHEN a tramp comes about the premises of a Barton county farmer he should be given some pointers, i. e.: should be jabbed with the pitchfork.

"ACCORDING to the Darwinian theory our ancestors were all tailbearers." Therefore the worst gossips more nearly resemble the baboon family.

THE *Cladin Gazette* is a new candidate for public favor. We have not seen a copy of the paper, but understand the first issue was published last Friday, with C. R. Vert publisher.

HAPPY THOUGHT: Don't throw your calendars for 1887 in the ash can. Send them to the man who doesn't advertise. Being behind the times he naturally will find them timely.—*Ex.*

THE one hundred and forty-ninth man who "fired the first shot at Fort Sumpter," has just died in South Carolina. The man who fired the said "first shot" is about as numerous as was Geo. Washington's body guard.

THE Fort Scott Daily *Monitor* reaches our table to-day in regular holiday dress, having graphic illustration of the many branches of manufacturing business which have grown out of the finding of natural gas at that place.

"WOMEN will never become successful lawyers. They are too fond of giving their opinion without pay." In cross examining witnesses, however, they would be Joeandies, because they could ask more senseless questions in a minute than the average lawyer does in a day.

AS A RULE "the whiter the diamond the more it is worth." So it is with character, young man. If you steer clear of questionable transactions, keep away from the company of roughs, and build up the character for steadiness and reliability your accomplishments will always be in demand.

KING SOLOMON said: "Better is the end of a thing than the beginning thereof." That depends, Mr. Solomon. If applied to married life perhaps some people will agree with His Majesty. But in courtship! Ah, there, my king, where will you find the ending of sweet spooning as delicious as the beginning?

ON SUNDAY last the express car on the Santa Fe took fire and burned with all its contents, at Emporia. Our "patent inside" or, four pages of the DEMOCRAT which we get printed at Kansas City, was in that car, and as a consequence we did not get our paper and are compelled to issue the DEMOCRAT this week only half the usual size.

THE *Register* last week thought it best to own up that the county officers are now in good democratic hands. No sane person has ever thought to question the ability of any of our newly elected county officers, and to some people our neighbor's "taffy" has the appearance of being administered for the purpose of getting some favors which he was not certain would fall to his lot.

FIVE members of the Salvation Army arrived in Sterling this morning, with the intention of holding a series of meetings at this place. They came here from Ellsworth, over the Mo. Pacific railroad, and will be at the M. E. church this evening, and take part in the exercises after the preaching by Rev. Brink. It is not known whether they will continue their meetings in the M. E. church or not.—*Sterling Bulletin.*

The express car on the Santa Fe train that arrived here Sunday, was destroyed by fire at Lang, a station just east of Emporia.—*Sterling Bulletin.*

THAT train must have presented an uncanny appearance as it arrived in Sterling with an express car which had been destroyed a hundred miles or so away. Sterling must have captured the spook like car, as we have not heard of its being seen any further west of that city.

IN the six years preceding 1887 there occurred in the United States 3,908 strikes, or an average of two strikes a day for every working day of all that period. Eighty-eight per cent. of all the strikers were men. In all these strikes the number of employees involved was 1,308,624; and their losses were \$51,816,165. In lockouts that occurred in the same period—cases in which the employers refused to concede some demand of the employees—there was a loss in wages of \$8,132,717.

SOME GOOD THOUGHTS.

A Few Paragraphs, Editorially and Otherwise, of Interest to Every Person in the Land.

The howl of the republican press against the confirmation of C. Q. Lamar was as out as senseless, and created about as much of an impression, as the yelps of a pack of coyotes around a campfire.

Free tobacco and free whisky will render the luxuries of life such as clothing, sugar, tea, lumber, etc., etc., entirely superfluous to the poor man. Oh, our legislators have great heads.

The late President Arthur favored a reduction of the tariff in his last message. The late secretary of the treasury favored a reduction of the tariff in his last report. The Hon. Hugh McCullough, the last republican secretary of the treasury, favored a reduction of the tariff in his last report.

To make one millionaire, the people must be robbed of a similar sum. And to be able to rob the people, and not be amenable to law, on a must rob according to law. And the people have been robbed according to law, republican law,—for twenty-five years. Is it not time for legislation in the interest of the people?—*Arkansas Valley Times.*

In these days of mammon worship, it should not be forgotten that this is a "government of the people, for the people and by the people," and not a compact of states for the benefit of corporations and combinations. Those who are smitten with the greed for gain have taken the latter view of the situation. Congress may do something to disabuse this class by increasing the free list. Protection is the soil out of which springs trusts, monopolies and combinations.—*Salina Herald.*

Speaking of pensions, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, that horrible thing, a democratic administration, has accomplished two singular things. First, it has, in the last fiscal year, paid more pensions to union soldiers than was ever done in any one year under a republican administration; second, it has run the pension office at a less expense than ever run by a republican administration. This is sad.

Mr. Cleveland has grown six feet taller in the estimation of the west since he issued his common sense message and now it will cause to be burned up the great balls of red tape that appeared to encumber the land department of the government the west will rise up as one man and call him blessed! Issue the patents. Settle the contest cases. Rule out busy-bodies, sneaks and blackmailers, who so delight in tormenting honest claimants. Do away with technicalities in the matter of making proof and start out on a common sense, business like system and the west will be happy to continue the present administration in power an indefinite term.—*Medicine Lodge Index.*

The enormous burdens and injuries to our manufacturers by totally heedless and exorbitant duties on raw materials they use is shown in the case of the woolen industry. The rapid and healthful growth of one American manufacturer which gets the more important of these raw materials free is shown in the case of the silk industry. Although this is burdened with miscellaneous duties on dyes and dyestuffs, it is true the silk manufacturers, with a lower protective duty than the woolen manufacturers, have in fifteen years gained the American market and caused a constantly decreasing importation of foreign silk goods.

If the republican policy for reducing the surplus should succeed it will place before the American people free whisky and free tobacco. It would cheapen the articles which are of no necessity, while it would retain and continue the present duties on everything that people wear and every implement of husbandry wherewith 10,000,000 agriculturists prepare their fields and gather their harvest. Which will it be, farmers and workmen, free whisky and tobacco and taxed woolen shirts, blankets and farming implements or cheaper necessities and taxed luxuries? You are to decide this question. Are you glad, like John Sherman, that there is a surplus in the treasury, part of which came from your pocket and was virtually stolen from you, or will you act with a party that is using every endeavor to free you from this burden by reducing the tariff on the absolute necessities of your every day life?

Study over these things.—*Wichita Beacon.*

Notice to Voters.

The registration books for 1888 are now open at the GRAPHIC office, and voters can register at any time between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. WILL E. STOKES, City Clerk.

John Down's Masterpiece.

Those of our readers who have expressed wonder and regret at the seeming poetic apathy of John Down's of late, are to-day treated to an agreeable surprise. Heretofore John's callow muse has essayed nothing nobler than ballads, chansonsnettes, trios, etc., all dainty little things in their ways, but evoking nothing more than a momentary interest. Now, however, his muse raised a full supply of tail feathers, and conscious of her power hath plumed her wings for loftier flights. During the long days in which the world supposed him idle he has been busying himself with the Irish ballad lore of the fifth and sixth centuries—a time when Ireland was the chief seat of learning and bred bards as the trees of Arabia distill their medical gum. Among these ancient ballads our Peoria poet found a full and true account of the combat between David and Goliath, written in the Celtic tongue and in short metre. To translate this into modern Irish, with an English accent, has been John's inspiring labor during all these weary months, but it now stands out in all the fullness, richness and completeness of a masterpiece, and must, perforce, materially advance the poet's fame. It is valuable not only for its poetic merit, but for its historical revelations and the note of warning pealed by way of moral in the last stanza. It is to be commended to the consideration of all literateurs, historians, theologians, the members of the Peoria Scientific Association and the public generally. Here it is:

The brightest boy could Jesse had
Was David—youngest son;
He was a bould and active lad,
Well liked by everyone.

Altho' he had to mind the sheep,
To farm he was so sharp;
When other boys were fast asleep,
He'd practice on the harp.

'Twould make the birds of heaven hide
Their heads to hear him sing;
He'd murmur half the country side
With pebbles and a sling.

And then the southin' way he knew
To capture young' and old;
The female sex—Och, whillicut!
'Twas there 'er was his bould.

When David was some eighteen year
Of age, or thereabout,
Betwix the bathen and Judah
A bloody war broke out.

His brothers 'listed for the war,
Reboreal they were daisies—
His father tuk a contract for
To sell the army chases.

'David,' the old man said one day,
'You'd loike a little thrump;
Just load some chases on the thray,
And tuk 'em down to camp.'

He drove to camp and sought straightway
The commander's tent;
He got a voucher for his pay,
This to his brothers went.

He found 'em lookin' mighty blue,
And in a dreadful fright;
He tuk a little thrump;
He tuk a little thrump.

A big, black bull, tin fat tall,
Was his name; all the Jews,
And throngs and staff and Gilm' Saul,
Wor' quakin' in their shoes.

Goliath was the crathur's name,
A howlin' Philistine,
His sword was like the lightning's flame,
His spear was like a pine.

He wore upon his back and breast
Tin thousand pounds of brass;
The shine of him, completely dressed,
Would smash a lookin'-glass.

And every day the bould would thrump,
Inflamed with drink and pride,
And kept all Israel closely shut
In lines well fortified.

'Come out,' he'd bawl, 'come out of there,
Reboreal your dirty works;
Come, ay, ye dare, and I'll tuk me fair,
Yez bloody Hebrew turks!'

But every faithful Israelite
Said, 'Lave the blackguard be;
Ave coarse' no decent Jew con fight
With such low trash as he.'

This sort of thing was well and good
Till David joined the troop;
When he the matter understood
Bedad! he raised a whoop.

'It is a burning sin and shame,'
He said, 'upon mo word,
To hear this haythen hound defame
The chosen of the Lord.'

'And since no other man has feit
A wish to tan his hide,
I'll fight him for the champion's belt,
And fifty pounds a side.'

The corp' of the guard he tuk
The officer of the day,
What David said, and he made bould
To minion it at day.

The edge of day was in that morn,
And heard the whole discourse;
So he—'he couldn't do less—
Told Gilm' Saul, ay, coarse.

The chief of staff told the High Prioste
To send peremptory orders;
For David to report in haste
At Gilm' Saul's headquarters.

But when the son of Jesse kim,
And he beheld the lad,
So young and tender-like and slim,
It made him tearin' mad.

'Oh, howly Moses, look at that,'
Said Saul—'the boy's comin';
How can it be that such a bawl
Can match that heavy-weight?'

'Did that blood-suckin' giant thate
This baby cannot thrive;
The Philistine, its my bawl,
Would tuk him up alive.'

Thin David said, 'My Lord it true,
This seems a rash intine;
Yet while I weigh but nine stuns, two,
I'm full of dircumint.'

'A lion and a bear kim down
The mountain's rugged sides,
I leave the basties and to town
And thrummed off their hides.'

'And since for rarin' brutes loike them
I've found I'm not enough,
I'm quite convinced that I can thrum
This blaggard as an ouch.'

"Aveik!" says Saul, "ye're full of pluck,
And wag yure little chin
Like one who raly thrusts his luck,
And manes to try and win."

"I'll giv ye my best coat of mail—
A now spring suit just made—
Tuck it a trifle in the tail,
And pad the shoulder blade."

But David didn't understand
The use of such a thing,
And only wanted in his hand
His staff and thrusty sling.

Thin Goliath saw little David approachin' after having heard proclamation that a gra't champion was comin' out to fight him, masha, he laught it to split his sides; and by reason of what passed betwix them in the way of talk, I dhrap out of poetry for a bit, becase poetry is mighty foine for a simitimal dialogue, it's no good at all for a ra'al strong, first-class, breezy blaggardin' match.

"Oh, Jases!" says Goliath, wid the water bilin' out of his eyes for langhin', "what sort av a thing is that? May the devil admire?" he says, "If I don't believe it's a monkey escaped from an organ-grinder."

"Ye'll find me a mighty bad thing to monkey wid," says David, "ye big thafe, wid a pot on you head loike a cupolo on a shame fire engine, and your dirty, black mouth like the hole av a coal cellar."

"You little skinned pole-cat!" says Goliath, beginnin' to grow mad whin he diskivered that David's rhetoric was superior to his, "do you think I'm a dog that ye've got a stick to bate me wid?"

"Bedad," said David, "I wouldn't be afther doin' a dacent dog sich injustice; but its dog's mate I'm goin' to make of ye."

"Hear that," says Goliath; "arraah, now, teache yure grad'mother to feed ducks!"

"Dhry up," says David, "Bad scan to ye," he says, "ye haven't the sinse of a cat-fish. By the light that shines, yure bad grammar gives me a pain in the stummick." Och, David had a tongue in his head loike a jews harp.

"Tear an' ouns!" says Goliath, "I'll not have enough of your hide in one piece to patch a shoe."

"Tear an' ages!" says David, "I'll give the buzzards a picnic wid yure karkiss, and shure it will make 'em sick to ate ye."

"Ye're a liar," says Goliath.

"Ye're another," says David, "and an ophthalmic coud Cyclops, to boot."

Wid that Goliath lost his timper intirely. He pawed up the groun', and kim at David wid his eyes shut, a bel lowin' and that brings me back to poetry:

Goliath poised his mighty spear,
'Twas fifty fat in length,
And unto David 'dawnin' near
He punched wid all his strength.

But David was surpris'd quick,
And spyin' upon his pike;
So dodgin' nately wid his stick
He whacked Goliath's shine.

With pain the giant howled and grined,
And dhrapped both shield and lance,
To rub his legs the lick had skinned,
Thin David saw his chance.

Takin' a brick from out his scrip,
He put it in his sling,
And whirin' it 'round head and hip,
He let it dhrive fast swing.

Right to the mark the doreick flies,
As straight as a to a bod,
It smote the wretch between the eyes,
And stretched him on the sod.

Thin David, for to prove him dead
In sight of all beholders,
Chopped off his unbelav' head
From off his blasphemous shoulders.

Whin the Phenysian sailors sought,
Long since, could Er's strand,
A prince of David's blood they brought,
Who settled in the land.

From him the Irish race hath birth,
And that's why we delight in,
Byant all other tribes on earth,
The harp's strate strains and fightin'.

Tis that surance is no wise thin
Can ally be shown,
For ethick and harp have iver been
As Er's imblins known.

So let her imblins beware
How they indolge their hate,
Let England thrimest lest she share
Goliath's dhriftable fate.

—Peora Journal.

The California Travel.

It has been generally known to the public that during the year past, that the Atchinson Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., was not selling round trip excursion tickets except to Southern California points. Their agents are now authorized to make the announcement that "the short line" is again in the field, and from this time forward is prepared to do ticket excursion business to San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, in addition to Southern California points; allowing the purchaser a choice of any of the different routes, returning to this station or any of the cities upon the Missouri river. Stop over privileges allowed going and coming at any point within the limit of the ticket. Pullman service daily to California, and free tourists sleeping car service upon all main line trains; these berths will be reserved on application. The dates for these excursions are fixed for Dec. 1, 8, 15, 22 and 29th. Tickets limited six months from date of sale. For further information apply to W. TORREY, Local Agent. E. H. DAVIS, Dist. freight and passenger Ag't. Look out for a wedding in the near future!

LAMAR CONFIRMED.

The Senate in Executive Session
Confirms the Nomination of L.
Q. C. Lamar

For the Supreme Bench—How the Vote
Stood—Vilas and Dickinson Con-
firmed.

The Dingley Resolution Adopted in the
House—Committee Clerk Matters—
Delay in Printing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Blair presented a memorial and resolution of the regular assembly of the Knights of Labor, in favor of an investigation into the management of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and for such legislation as will prevent the debasement of currency notes, etc., and also an investigation as to the present method of printing postage stamps, etc. He asked that the memorial (containing twelve pages of type-writing) be printed in the record, but as Harris objected to that, he proceeded to state the chief allegations contained in it.

The following bills were presented and placed on the calendar:
House bill relating to permissible marks printed and written on second, third and fourth class mail matter.

Senate bill for the extension and enlargement of the Kansas City custom house.

Among the bills introduced and referred were the following:
By Mr. Chandler—To alter the regulations enacted by the South Carolina Legislature in regard to the election of Representatives.

By Mr. Sherman, at the request of the colored clergymen of North Carolina, creating a commission to inquire into and report on the material and mental progress of the colored race since 1865.

As soon as the morning business was all disposed of (at one o'clock) Mr. Riddleberger rose and moved that the Senate proceed to executive business, and the motion was agreed to without a division.

The Senate went into executive session at one o'clock in the afternoon, and three-quarters of an hour later took up the nomination of Mr. Lamar. His consideration lasted until four o'clock, at which time the nomination was confirmed by a vote of 53 to 28. Riddleberger, Stanford and Stewart voted with the Democrats. All the other Republicans voted or were paired against Mr. Lamar, and all the Democrats were in his favor.

The discussion was almost entirely confined to the Republican side. The principal speakers were Edmunds, Everts, Cullom, Sherman, Allison, Hoar, Hawley, Ingalls and Riddleberger—the last named making two speeches. The line of opposition covered the official and political record of the nominee, as well as his personal character, with outbursts of his legal qualifications.

It is understood that no speeches were made by the Democratic Senators. The voting began at three o'clock, but was interrupted and nearly an hour's argument intervened before the roll call was finished. The nominations of Messrs. Vilas and Dickinson were then taken up and confirmed, without debate, and it was ordered that the President be notified of the three confirmations. The following is understood to be the vote in secret session on the confirmation of Mr. Lamar:

Ayes—Bate, Beck, Berry, Blodgett, Brown, Butler, Call, Cochrill, Coke, Collier, Daniel, Faulkner, George, Gorman, Gray, Hampton, Harris, Jones of Arkansas, McPherson, Morgan, Pugh, Reagan, Riddleberger, Saulsbury, Stanford, Stewart, Turpie, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall and Wilson of Maryland—32.

Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Blair, Bowen, Chas. Fairbank, Cullom, Davis, Doolittle, Dolph, Edmunds, Everts, Frye, Hale, Hawley, Hascok, Hoar, Ingalls, Mitchell, Padlock, Palmer, Platt, Plumb, Quay, Sherman, Spooner and Stockbridge—28.

Those paired in the affirmative were Blackburn, Eastis, Gibson, Hearst, Kenna, Fessenden, Frazier, Hanscom, the negative, Chandler, Jones, of Nevada, Manderson, Morrill, Sabin, Sawyer, Teller and Wilson, of Iowa.

When the House got to work yesterday Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, reported the Dingley resolution, calling for information relative to discrimination in tolls against American vessels passing through the Welland canal. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, chairman of the Committee on Printing, submitted the report of that committee on the Groves nor resolution, declaring it advisable to inquire into the cause of the delay in supplying copies of the *Daily Record*. The report contains a letter from the Public Printer that delay had only happened upon two occasions, and in each case was caused by a failure of the clerk's office to turn out copy until a late hour. There was also a letter from the clerk stating that the failure was due to the immense number of prepared bills introduced through the petition box.

Assurance was given by both these gentlemen that there would be no delay in the future.

On motion of Mr. Richardson a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Printing to inquire what amount of delayed work ordered by former laws remained at the printing office, and if it should be found the work was not worth carrying out to report a bill repealing such former laws.

Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, offered an amendment providing that every committee of the House should have as many clerks as there are members on the committee, one to be selected by each member; that the clerk selected by the chairman should be chief clerk and that the other clerks shall receive a salary of \$75 a month, and that when a member is on more than one committee, he shall only have the right to appoint one clerk.

After a brief discussion Mr. Perkins' amendment was rejected—yeas, 124; nays, 181; and the vote occurred upon the resolution reported by the Committee on Accounts. This was antagonized by the Republicans, for the reason that it provides clerks for the committees on expenditures in the various departments, although in response to a question from Mr. Randall, Mr. Shaw stated that it would only increase by two the number of clerks authorized by the Forty-ninth Congress.

The resolution was agreed to—yeas, 124; nays, 89; and the House adjourned.

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NOTICES FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Larned, Kan.,
November 12, 1887.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence the Clerk of the District Court of Barton county, Kan., at Great Bend, Kansas, on January 23, 1888, viz: Karl Schober, Homestead Entry No. 6307, for the south west quarter of section 3, township 17, range 15 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Hester, David Quinby, Wm. Porter and Louis Alrich, all of Natian postoffice, Barton county, Kansas.
W. R. BROWNLEE, Register.

Land Office at Larned, Kan.,
November 12, 1887.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence the Clerk of the District Court of Barton county, Kan., at Great Bend, Kansas, on January 23, 1888, viz: George T. Harper, H. R. No. 10046, for the 3/4 of sec 34 and 1/2 of sec 35 of section 20, township 17, range 14 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Wm. C. Brulshaw, Hugh Boyle, Samuel R. Elliott and William Lafferty, all of Olinville p.o., Barton county, Kansas.
W. R. BROWNLEE, Register.

Land Office at Larned, Kan.,
November 29, 1887.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence the Clerk of the District Court of Barton county, Kan., at Great Bend, Kansas, on January 23, 1888, viz: James Tonkin, of Great Bend, Barton county, Kan., Homestead entry No. 7233, for the south half of south east quarter of section 4, township 20, range 12 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Edwin Harper, Charles Harper, Harry Sewell and James Williams, all of Ellinwood, Barton county, Kansas.
W. R. BROWNLEE, Register.

Land Office at Larned, Kan.,
December 13, 1887.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court of Barton county, at Great Bend, Kansas, on January 23, 1888, viz: Frank Kelscher, Declaratory Statement No. 7,454, for the north west quarter of section 34, township 18 south, range 12 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: L. H. Venest and Charles Mitchell of Barton county, Kansas, and L. H. Venest and Charles Mitchell of Kenton and Sid Can, of Great Bend, Barton county, Kansas.
W. R. BROWNLEE, Register.

Land Office at Larned, Kan.,
November 19, 1887.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Probate Judge of Barton county, Kansas, at Great Bend, Kansas, on January 23, 1888, viz: Nelson Compton, Declaratory Statement No. 6,921, for the south west quarter of section 10, township 18 south, range 14 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles Nelson and L. H. Venest, of Barton county, Kansas, and L. H. Venest and Charles Mitchell of Kenton and Sid Can, of Great Bend, Barton county, Kansas.
W. R. BROWNLEE, Register.

Land Office at Larned, Kan.,
January 6, 1888.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Probate Judge of Barton county, Kansas, at Great Bend, Kansas, on January 23, 1888, viz: William H. Kerr, Homestead Entry, No. 6276, for the south-west quarter of section 24, township 18, south, range 12 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Dresler, Fred H. Russell, Kansas, and James Taddino, of State Center, Barton county, Kansas.
W. R. BROWNLEE, Register.

Land Office at Larned, Kan.,
January 6, 1888.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Probate Judge of Barton county, Kansas, at Great Bend, Kansas, on January 23, 1888, viz: John Sharp, H. R. No. 7,439, for the north 1/2 of the northeast 1/4 sec. 22, township 16, range 12 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Helman, John Dresler, William Bryant and George Miller, all of Dupleque P. O., Barton county, Kansas.
W. R. BROWNLEE, Register.

Land Office at Larned, Kan.,
November 1, 1887.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Probate Judge of Barton county, Kansas, at Great Bend, Kansas, on January 23, 1888, viz: James W. Amerine, Declaratory Statement No. 7,404, for the north half of north half of section 10, township 18, south, range 12 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William S. Johnson, Great Bend, Kansas, Elbert J. Ingewell, Holington, Kansas, Levert Gifford, Holington, Kansas, Henry E. Smith, Holington, Kansas.
W. R. BROWNLEE, Register.

Land Office at Larned, Kan.,
January 12, 1888.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Probate Judge of Barton county, Kansas, at Great Bend, Kansas, on January 23, 1888, viz: John Sharp, H. R. No. 7,439, for the north 1/2 of the northeast 1/4 sec. 22, township 16, range 12 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Helman, John Dresler, William Bryant and George Miller, all of Dupleque P. O., Barton county, Kansas.
W. R. BROWNLEE, Register.

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